WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DESULTORY.

SUPPRESSION OF PROFANITY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Central district in Worcester, Massachusetts, the following resolutions reported by a committee were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That, in the view of this meeting, profane swearing, and lewd language, practised either by the young or old, are evils of enormous magnitude, as being themselves infringements on good morals and Christian duties, and as paving the way to vices and crimes of almost every kind, by weakening that sense of obligation to obey the commands of God, and that regard for decency, which are essential to the best interest of the community.

That it is the duty of every citizen, by example, by precept, and by countenancing the faithful execution of the laws on these subjects, to check these great and growing evils.

That the inhabitants of the Central School District, in Worcester, here assembled, will, individually and collectively, use their influence to suppress these evils in their families, in the streets, and elsewhere, and to support the magistrates in making an example of obstinate offenders.

That it is highly important that the wise and salutary provisions of law enacted to prevent the practice of profanity should be made familar to the knowledge and understanding of those who are amenable to it; and as the best means of impressing its obligations upon the minds of the children and youth of our village, that it be recommended to the Instructers of the respective schools to read the law to pupils, to explain and enforce its meaning and obligations, and to notice and reprove every instance of the violation of its prohibitions.

LEVI LINCOLN, *per order*.

In Rochelle and its vicinity, 47,840,000 yards of flannel and baizes are manufactured yearly. This is supposed to be more than half the quantity manufactured on the whole face of the globe.

Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the Great London Banker, in June, gave a *petit dejeuner*, "at her beautiful little villa at Highgate," to about *seven hundred* ladies and gentlemen of the first rank and fashion in Great Britain, including Royal Dukes, &c. The military bands stationed on the lawns consisted of no less than seventy performers of the first ability; the attendants out of livery amounted to forty well dressed persons; three wagon-loads of gold and silver plate were used, and to every servant who came with the guests, a two-shilling ticket was given, to be expended in refreshment for himself. Six hundred partook of this liberality.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

A justice of the peace, in Vermont, who was not very noted for his erudition, had a cause brought before him of rather an indelicate nature; in which a young woman was introduced as a witness, who was not very delicate in the choice of words in her testimony. The justice observed to her, that she had brass enough in her face to make a large pail kettle: To which she answered, yes, sir, and there's sap enough in our head to fill it!

A man carrying a cradle, was stopped by an old woman, and thus accosted: "So, sir, you have got some of the fruit of matrimony." "Softly, softly old lady, (said he) you mistake—this is merely the fruit basket."

An eminent Grocery Company in Dublin announce in the newspapers of that city, that they have whiskey on sale, *which was drank by his Majesty while in Ireland*.

We follow the world in approving others, but we go before it in approving ourselves.

Debates on the CAUCUS.

In resuming the publication of the debates on Mr. Fisher's resolutions against the caucus, in the House of Commons of the last Legislature, we will begin with one on each side of the question, that our readers may have a view of the arguments on the subject:

Mr. *Mebane* said, that when these resolutions were first introduced, he saw no great objection to them, but, on examining the preample he thought it very improper. He was therefore opposed to the proposition altogether.

The 18th section of our Bill of Rights, says, "that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives," &c. He saw no impropriety in our members of Congress meeting together, and advising their constituents as to the candidate for the Presidency most likely to answer their expectations. There was nothing that infringed any principle of the Constitution. His constituents knew but little of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Calhoun. And where must they inquire for information? Their neighbors know as little of these gentlemen as themselves. To whom, then, can they apply with more prospect of success, than to our members of Congress? What he wished was, to have the people well informed. For himself, he had little preference for any of the candidates. He did not believe the Members of that House were expected by their constituents to instruct our Members in Congress. All the rights which the people have not delegated, are reserved to them; but one of the first things we see in the Preample to these Resolutions, denies to our Members of Congress the right to act in relation to the Presidential question, as they judge proper. We, in our courthouses and other places, meet and consult on public affairs whenever we please, and yet it is proposed that we shall say to our Representatives in Congress you shall not meet together. For his part, he was willing to hear the opinion of our Members of Congress, on this subject or any other. He did not think he or his constituents would be injured by it.

Mr. *Croom*. I should consider myself chargeable with a dereliction of the duty I owe that respectable portion of the state, which I have the honor to represent, were I to remain silent on the important question now under discussion. These resolutions propose, by an expression of the legislative will, to discountenance the dangerous practice of caucusing, and to recommend that the district mode of electing electors should become uniform throughout the Union. To both these propositions I am decidedly friendly. An ardent admirer and sincere friend to our free institutions, I shall always contribute my best efforts to their preservation, and oppose with alacrity any attempts threatening their existence or purity. The brightest feature in our character of liberty, and one upon which our political fabric is mainly based, is the right of free suffrage. That this right becomes important as the object for which it is exercised is so, must be conceded. No person can then deny, that this right is, in no other instance of its exercise so valuable, as in the election of Chief Magistrate of the Union. Did the venerable sages who framed our Constitution view the subject in this light? That they did, no one can doubt, who will bestow a moment's reflection on the anxious solicitude which they evinced to guard the purity of the Presidential election, whether threatened by aspiring demagogues at home, or by selfish and corrupt intrigues from abroad. If there be any one part of our Constitution on which its framers bestowed greater consideration than on any other, it is that part which secures the purity of the election of our Chief Magistrate. The happy plan devised, shews at once their wisdom and the success of their labors. There were two prominent evils apprehended, and against which they were to guard. The one was the tumult, passion, and disorder, incident to all large assemblies; the other, the cabals, intrigue, corruption, to which all pre-existing bodies are exposed. The plan devised and incorporated into our Constitution, happily avoids both these evils. Our Electoral College assembles is detached and small bodies, and has but a brief existence. But to both these objections is Congress, as an electing body, liable. It is a large and preorganized body. We are told, however, that members of Congress are nothe electors of the President. Let gentlemen, nowever, look at the fact, and candor will oblige them to admit, that according to the caucus plan, the members of Congress virtually elect the President of the United Sates. Their nomination is, in effect, a dictation. This ought not to be so It is an unholy usurpation of power not delegated by the Constitution, and exposes us, in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, to all the evils against which the framer of our Constitution designed to secure us. I consider the Caucus meetings held at the City of Washington, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the office of President of these United States, a unconstitutional, anti-republican, dingerous to liberty, and operating injustice to the rights of the small States. Unconstitutional, because the members of those meetings practically transcend their constitutional powers; anti-republican, because they are calculated to rear up a political aristocracy, and thereby vest in the few that power which belongs to the many; dangerous to liberty, because they are, in truth, an usurpation of some of the dearest rights of freemen; and injurious to the rights of the small States, because they are thus deprived of the chance which the Constitution guarantees to them of having an equal voice with the large States in the election of a President, whenever the choice devolves upon Congress. These positions, if not self-evident, have been so ably established by my honorable friend from Rowan, that it would be supererogatory for me to dwell longer upon them. We have been told by the gentleman from Beaufort, that these Resolutions were introduced with a view to the Presidential question. Sir, to my mind it seems disingenuous, when propositions are before this House, stamped with public good, capable of bearing the test of ages, and divested of every local, temporary or party feature, to endeavor to excite the prejudices, and blind the understandings of those to whose consideration they are submitted. Do these resolutions wear any thing of this kind on their face? They exhibit the fair aspect of republicanism; they are politic and ought to be adopted. But gentlemen object to a principle contained in these resolutions, the right of the constituent to instruct his representative. They have been repeatedly told by the friends of the bill, that if an opportunity were given, they would willingly put them in such a shape as to render them unexceptionable in this respect. This liberty, however, has been denied them. I sincerely hope that a majority of this House will afford an opportunity so to amend the resolutions as to make them an expression of the will of the Legislature, as I believe such an expression would have a direct tendency to put down the practice of which we complain.

The gentleman from Caswell, gravely tells us, that though members of Congress are prohibited to be electors, yet that should not prevent them from meeting in their private capacity, to recommend some suitable person for the Presidency. Sir, no one who has observed the effect of such recommendations can deny but they are in truth dictations. In what instance, I would ask, has the recommendation of a man to this office failed to insure his election? I have no doubt but members of Congress, through the instrumentality of caucuses, do indirectly what the constitution prohibits them to do directly—not merely designate, but make the President. Again we are told, that a caucus is necessary to keep the dominant party in power. Sir, it is well known that at present there is but one party in the United States—all are friends of the present administration. If any parties do exist, they are but in embryo, and have been produced by the conflicting claims of the Presidency. It cannot be said that there is, at this time, any dominant party. But if there were such a party, shall we adopt a principle, which clothes with authority a body of men, in open and manifest violation of the genius of our constitution? Let me further ask, if it has always happened, that the interests of the dominant party is identified with that of republics? History teaches us such parties have often proved the bane of free governments. Often under the pretext of promoting public good, have they abused their power to secure self-aggrandizement. Until, therefore, it is shewn, that there is a dominant party, and that the interest of that party is the same with the interest of the government, it is believed that this argument of gentlemen can avail them nothing. It has been said, by my worthy friend from Beaufort, that opinions of eminent men against caucuses are not to be regarded; but I trust, that this House will respect such opinions on this as well as on other subjects. The father of his country has said "that all combinations of individuals for the purpose of controlling and influencing the free exercise of constitutional rights or powers, are seriously to be deprecated." Here is a direct and unequivocal condemnation of caucusing by the greatest patriot and statesman of any age.

Gentlemen say, that we are unnecessarily consuming the time of the House by this discussion. Sir, in my humble opinion, the time of this House could not be better employed, than in discussing a question of such vital importance to the welfare of our constituents. It is of more importance to the good of our State, to put down Caucuses, than to restore to credit rogues and swindlers. The gentleman from Caswell informs us, that a Caucus nomination has no binding influence. This is really new. I believe, however, it will not be found correct in fact; as no one can say, that such a nomination has not the same effect as if it were obligatory. What is the practice? Members of Congress go into Caucus and nominate their candidate. The members of the State Legislature then go into Caucus, form an Electoral ticket, and recommend the Caucus Candidate and the Caucus Ticket to the support of the people, which proceedings produce the same result, as if they were sanctioned by the Constitution. And thus, Sir, are the freemen of this country ingeniously divested of a most sacred and invaluable privilege. We contend that members of Congress have no right to form a Caucus for the purpose of influencing the Presidential election; because they are elected for an entirely different purpose. When they act in any other capacity than as Legislators, they transgress the Constitutional powers. When they do it with a view of influencing the election of the Executive, they encourage an union of the distinct Departments of the government, which, if effected, would produce tyranny and anarchy. Members of Congress are moreover exposed to the improper influence of the Candidates who will generally be at the Seat of Government, and it would be saying too much for human nature to assert, that these Candidates will not frequently use every means to promote their ambitious views. We have been told, that it would be improper to adopt these resolutions, because one of our Senators is too venerable and virtuous to be instructed by this body. In this country, Sir, we should never allow the creature to be esteemed greater than the Creator. But if all our delegation were like the gentleman alluded to, it would be useless to pass these Resolutions, as it is well known he never attends Caucus meetings. Others of our Representatives, it is to be feared, have not the same scruples. The Legislature of Tennessee has been referred to, as having recently passed similar Resolutions. An attempt is made to impair the force of this example, and how? By saying that Tennessee has eternally disgraced herself by refusing to the citizens of North-Carolina the right to sue for lands in her Courts. We are told, that this one act so irretrievably darkens her character, that she is a stigma on the house from which she sprung. Sir, with this blot on her escutcheon, we have to be proud of our offspring. The citizens of Tennessee are high-minded, intelligent and enterprizing. They are distinguished in the field and in the Cabinet. Her sons have displayed acts of gallantry and noble daring which would do honor to the proudest nation of the earth. Let then, the example of Tennessee have its full weight. Aware that I shall be followed by gentlemen who are more competent than myself to do justice to this important subject, I will not pass any longer on the patience of this honorable body—I hope the Resolutions will not be indefinitely postponed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Ex-Emperor ITURBIDE.

Extract of a letter dated Alvarado, 3d August, 1824.

"The Iturbide party is now completely prostrate.

"How parties will now stand requires no great penetration to predict. The Republicans will be joined by all those of Iturbide's party, who were ever opposed to the Spanish supremacy, and they composed his only active, effective force. The Spanish party will receive an accession of strength by the force and influence of the clergy, (who, in the establishment of the present government, see the destruction of their own power,) by the nobility and wealth of the country. I should suppose that, of the two parties, the Spanish will prefer most by the downfal of Iturbide—for, having money, with a servile soldiery, like that of Mexico, what may not be done?

"Gen. Santa Anna, whose appointment to Yucatan I mentioned in a former letter, has taken a stand, supposed to be injurious to the union. Government are fitting, at this port, to sail in a few days an expedition for Campeachy; but whether it is to act in concert with, or against, Santa Anna, is not well understood in this place."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S CHRONICLE.

The Death of ITURBIDE, the late Emperor of Mexico, is an awful lesson to usurpers. He doubtless earned his fate by his wilful violation of the terms upon which his life was spared, and a liberal support granted to him by his countrymen. His career is now ended. His ambition, which hoped to march to glory over the ruins of a dawning Republic, has proved his ruin. He appeared upon the theatre of South American politics in an interesting and laudable character. He fought the battles of his country with a devotedness that did him honor, and gave out to the world, that it was his country's glory only that he fought for. But the honors which awaited him he accepted, and perhaps he found them too grateful and fascinated to be neglected or repelled. When elevated to the highest office in the Mexican Republic, he repeated his assurances of personal exertion for the public good alone. Like our own beloved Washington, he decided upon retiring from the honors which the gratitude of his country heaped upon him. By this too, he secured the public confidence, and enlisted in his own behalf the wishes and sympathies of all Republican America. But, unable to stand the sudden change in his condition, he raised an unauthorized standard, and created himself a *monarch!* An insulted confidence of a great and growing nation forced him into foreign climes; but his restless, ambitious disposition persuaded him to return; his life has been the price of his temerity.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

The following is the order in which the several counties of this state are arranged in districts, for the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

1st District—The counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood.

2d do.—Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.

3d do.—Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.

4th do.—Rowan, Montgomery and Davidson.

5th do.—Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell.

6th do.—Randolph, Guilford and Chatham.

7th do.—Richmond, Anson, Moore, Robeson and Cumberland.

8th do.—Person, Orange and Granville.

9th do.—Wake, Johnston and Wayne.

10th do.—Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash.

11th do.—Bertie, Northamton, Hertford and Martin.

12th do.—Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck.

13th do.—Beaufort, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrel and Hyde.

14th do.—Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow.

15th do.—Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick.

Cheap Religious Tracts.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for "the American Tract Society," has received from the general depository, a great variety of interesting religious Tracts, which he is instructed to sell at the rate of 10 pages for a cent, 100 pages for ten cents, &c. Ministers of the Gospel, instructers of youth, benevolent societies and individuals, are respectfully invited to forward their orders for these valuable little publications. DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, Aug. 16, 1824. 6it'25

Dwight's Theology.

THIS justly celebrated work has undergone seven or eight editions in England. "It is now published there in a pocket form—it having been previously stereotyped, in octavo and quarto." S. Converse of New-Haven, has purchased the copy right of this most excellent [illegible] States, and has already published two or three stereotype editions.—More than one hundred copies of his editions have, within a few months, been circulated in Western Carolina, it is believed, to the universal satisfaction of subscribers. The present edition is, in all respects, to be equal to his former editions. The price of the present and future editions, well bound, is Eleven Dollars to subscribers, Twelve Dollars to non-subscribers. Subscriptions to be paid on the delivery of the Books, in December next.

Subscriptions received by the gentlemen who took them last year, and in general by the Clergy of Concord Presbytery.

August 16, 1824. 6it'25

NEW SUPPLY OF

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of *Packets* between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 *north Front Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1824. it'34r.

A Warning.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed, at Lincoln Court, July session, 1824, Administrators of the estate of Henry Conner, dec'd. late of said county, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate, to come forward, without delay, and make payment, or enter into such arrangements as will be satisfactory and safe to the Administrators. All debts which may not be so arranged previous to the Lincoln court in October next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Likewise, all persons having claims against the said estate, are invited to present them for settlement, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN F. BREVARD,
DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln co. July 31*st*, 1824. 6it'26

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they intend carrying on the *Cabinet Making Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by A. Frew, opposite E. M. Bronson's; where they will keep constantly on hand, Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Cradles, Cribs, Wash and Candle-stands, &c.

They are at this time supplied with the best wood that this country affords, and expect to receive, daily, solid Mahogany, and Veneering; and hope, by their superior style of work, and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM CORNWELL,
GEORGE NICHOLS.

Charlotte, Aug. 22, 1824. 3t23

N. B. The subscribers also intend carrying on Fancy and Windsor Chair Making, having procured first rate workmen from the north.

CORNWELL & NICHOLS.

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

Taken up

AND committed to the jail of Cabarrus county, on the 28th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *John*, and belongs to a Mr. Reuben Lindsey, of Rockingham county, North Carolina; he says he is about 20 years old; he is a mutatto, 5 feet 4½ inches high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him out of jail.

JNO. E. MAHAN, *Jailer.*

Concord, N. C. Aug. 30, 1824. 3it'24

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. t48

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Valuable Lands, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the state of Tennessee some time in the spring of 1825, will sell, at *public vendue*, at his dwelling-house, on the 15th day of October next, the plantation whereon he now lives, containing 182 acres of land, on which there is a good dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses; good meadows, and an orchard, with about 80 acres of cleared land, fit for cultivation, of which 40 acres are fresh, (lately cleared) all as good land as any in the neighborhood.

Also, another tract, adjoining Abraham Airey, on which there is a great quantity of *oak timber*, valuable for rails and building; the soil, too, is of an excellent quality.

Also, another tract, adjoining Theobald Lentz. Any person wishing to purchase good lands, will do well to call on the subscriber, sometime previous to the sale, and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. W. WALTON.

September, 14, 1824. 3t25

N. B. He will also sell, on the same day, and at the same place, a great quantity of excellent *Corn*.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd. ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 19th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Waggon and Gears; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us,

JOHN ALBRIGHT, } *Adm'rs.*
JACOB ALBRIGHT, }

Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824. 6t'27

Runaway Negro.

NOTICE. Taken up, and lodged in the jail of Ashe county, N. C. on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself *Balam*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, and says he belongs to William Johnson, of Sneedsboro. The owner would do well to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY YORK, *Jailor.*

Jefferson, N. C. Aug. 23, 1824. 2mt30

For Sale,

A TRACT of Land, on Dutchman's creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, formerly owned by George Mumford, Esq. and by him sold to Broadfoot, containing about five hundred acres. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to Baswell Gaither, Esq. Mocksville.

J. M. HAND, *Augusta, Geo.*

N. B. The public are cautioned against trespassing on, or trading for, said land, as I have a warrantee title for the same. J. M. HAND

Sept. 8, 1824. 3t25

Martin F. Revell, *Tailor,*

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

25 Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, (so that I may get them again,) *George*, about twenty-four years old, near six feet high, stout, and tolerably black.....and his wife *Ibby*, nineteen years old, common size, black colored, and very likely. They were brought from the Eastern Shore of Maryland last November, and ran away the 8th instant, and no doubt are attempting get to back. They will aim to pass through Salisbury, Lexington, Greensboro', Hillsborough, and so on to Petersburg.

Any information, directed to Harrisburg, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received.

JOHN SPRINGS.

York District, S. Carolina,
11th August, 1824.

Fifteen Dollars

Will also be paid for apprehending and securing in gaol, *Stephen*, thirty-five years of age, tolerably black, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, one leg rather shorter than the other; he is no doubt in company with the above described negroes; he belongs to the estate of Capt. James Potts, deceased.

6it'24p BENJAMIN MORROW.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, May 24, 1824. '00

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.

Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '7

SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 21.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The allusion, made in a late Raleigh Register, to the Statue of Washington, brings to our recollection a document on that subject, which fell into our hands last winter. By reference to the journal, we find that Gov. Holmes, in a special message of the 25th Nov. communicated to the Legislature certain papers, explanatory of the agency of Mr. Appleton, U. S. Consul at Leghorn, in procuring the statue of Washington. On this message a joint committee was raised, consting of Messrs. Hatch, Hill, Martin, Sneed and Jurgen, of the Senate; and Messrs. Fisher, Iredell, Stanly, Mebane and Alston, of the commons. The following report, drawn up by Mr. Fisher, chairman of the committee, fully explains the agency of Mr. Appleton in the business, and does justice to his taste, zeal and industry

While on this subject, we are pleased to have it in our power to correct the idea that has gone out, as to the great cost of the Statue. We have been at some pains to ascertain the whole amount expended on it, from the quarry to its present position in the Capitol. It is as follows:

Total am't. of money drawn from the Treasury on account of the statue		$22,167 36
Of this sum, not applied, but refunded,	$3160	
Deduct the sum lost in the hands of the agent at Baltimore, and which, of course, never was expended on the statue,	4.00	7.160
Leaving as the actual cost of the statue of Washington, from the quarry to the Capitol,		$15,007 36

Is there a solitary citizen of North-Carolina, who would wish to see the state deprived of this splendid monument, raised to the "father of his country," for double, or quadruple the sum? If there be such an one, we envy not the feelings of his heart, or the wisdom of his head.

REPORT:

The joint select committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor, with the accompanying papers, on the case of Mr. Appleton, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT: That the Legislature of the State, at the session of 1816, unanimously adopted a resolution, directing the Governor to procure a statue in marble of "the Father of his Country;" to be erected in some suitable place in the Capitol of the state. Pursuant to this resolution, the Governor took great pains to ascertain where the work could be best executed. The result of the enquiry was, to settle him in the opinion, that the imperfect state of the art of sculpture in the United States, would not admit of its being executed in this country, in a style suitable to the dignity of the subject and the importance of the occasion; and that Italy was the place where this branch of the fine arts flourished in the greatest perfection. Among the individuals with whom the Governor corresponded on this subject, was the illustrious Jefferson, by whose recommendation, was secured to the state, the valuable services of Mr. Appleton, American Consul at Leghorn. Confiding in the favorable opinion expressed of Mr. Appleton by Mr. Jefferson, the Governor addressed him a letter, soliciting his utmost attention to the sculpturing of the Statue at Rome, and *promised him liberal pecuniary compensation for his trouble in the business.* This letter was strengthened by another from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State. Thus urged, Mr. Appleton promptly consented to undertake the agency for the state, in a work which was to endure for ages, and stand as a monument, alike to the memory of Washington, and the patriotic spirit of North-Carolina. It was in this manner that Mr. Appleton became engaged in the business.

After diligently inspecting all the correspondence and documents connected with the subject, it appears to the committee that the services of Mr. Appleton have not been made fully known, and for that reason are not duly appreciated by the public of the state. He was not the mere agent for receiving and transmitting the funds to Rome, but performed other services of a higher and more responsible nature. He made the agreement with CANOVA, the greatest artist of modern times, for the Statue; and with the incomparable Trentanova, for the pedestal. It was left to Mr. Appleton to determine the size, altitude, and costume of the figure, and to designate the emblematic representations on the four sides of the pedestal. All of which he performed in a manner highly creditable to his genius and taste. In order that the Statue might present a true likeness of *Washington*, he was at the expense and trouble of sending to Rome his own Colossal bust of that Patriot, taken from life in Philadelphia, by the artist Cerracchi. From the commencement to the completion of the work, for the term of four years, his attention was constantly directed to it; during which time, he wrote more than one hundred and fifty letters on the business. To complete his agency, he made a journey to Rome, at his own expense, and attended to the embarkation of the statue at Civita Vecchia.

From this very brief view of the services of Mr. Appleton, it appears to the committee, that he is entitled to something more from the Legislature than a formal expression of thanks. He incurred expenses in the service of the state, that ought to be remunerated, and performed labors that deserve liberal pecuniary acknowledgements. The character of the state has already suffered by a delay of justice to this gentleman—a delay rather by an accidental neglect, than by a reluctance on the part of the Legislature to acknowledge his claims.

In estimating what sum would be a fair allowance to Mr. Appleton, the committee have considered not only the nature of the services performed, but the character and dignity of the state. He has been a faithful, diligent, and able agent, in a work which it comports with the honor of the state, to make him a liberal acknowledgement for his services.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

[The resolution directed the Governor to present to Mr. Appleton, as a compensation for his services, $1000. In the Senate, this sum was reduced to $500, and passed at that amount. This sum of $500, is included in the cost of the Statue.] EDITOR.

LA FAYETTE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in Washington City, dated August 24th:

"General *La Fayette* arrived in our city this morning. I have been a good deal abroad, and seen many fine shows, but nothing to equal the brilliancy and splendor of his reception. I waited on him about three hours ago, and took him by the hand. He is the very picture of ——: it struck all, at the instant; the very smile, and even wig itself—taking into consideration the difference of years, which the lively manners of the Marquis lessen very much. Before I dressed, I got a good situation in the principal street, to see him pass, and to mark his countenance under such a burst of gratitude and feeling. The sight I shall never forget. I was in a balcony, surrounded by all the beauty that the eye could reach—the streets decorated from opposite sides with various flags, flowers, and arches—the ladies showering roses upon him as he passed and waving a cloud of white handkerchiefs at every step he went. It is beyond description. The crowd keeping up an incessant cheering and clapping of hands. He was drawn in an open landeau, by four beautiful roans, accompanied by the Mayor alone—his son and suit after him, in an open landeau, with four greys, escorted by five hundred cavalry and the same number of uniformed volunteer corps. The Corporation next, in eight carriages.

"The General is almost worn out with the labor of undergoing the civilities since his arrival in the country: when repeatedly condoled with on this fatigue, he replied, "when the heart is glad the body never tires." He travelled seventy miles yesterday, and did not get to bed before two o'clock last night. The last twenty miles, I am told, was driven in an hour and a half. The prettiest part of the whole parade was the collection of the children from all the Public Schools, formed in line along the Mall, with their teachers. They mustered about three thousand, and I am told the General was particularly delighted with their appearance."

From the Boston Centinel.

La Fayette.—The Committee of the munificent city of New-York, who accompanied this gentleman to Boston, was furnished with funds to defray all his expenses on the road; but were unable to lay out a single cent. No innkeepers, or toll gatherers, would accept any compensation or toll.

On entering the State house yard, on his arrival in Boston, the General perceived among the crowd who surrounded him, the venerable Major Alden, of Duxbury, who was his companion in the War of the Revolution. The General instantly advanced to him and embraced him, exclaiming—"God bless you, my dear ALDEN, I am rejoiced to see you." The effects of this interview upon the assembled multitude was sensibly felt, but cannot be described.

It will be forty years on the 16th of next October, since Gen. LA FAYETTE landed in America, on his second visit.

General La Fayette has a son named George Washington, and two daughters named Virginia and Carolina, who together have thirteen children, corresponding in number to that of the old United States, and most of them marked in their names with something American. This family are incorporated as one, whereof the General is the head. He observes the anniversary of his wife's dissolution, by abandoning the pleasures of society. It will be recollected that she shared the dungeon of Olmutz with him, by which she sacrificed her life.

It is mentioned in a Boston paper, that neither the French or English Consuls extended any civility to General Lafayette. It is rumored, that they act in pursuance of orders received from their respective governments.

New-York paper.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Chariot, arrived at Boston, sailed from Liverpool the 28th of July, and has brought English papers to the 26th.

The London Sun states that the Emperor of Russia has conferred honors and rewards on a long list of French officers who were employed in the late Spanish campaign. This is considered an attempt to increase the influence of Russia in Europe.

The harvest in the north of England promised fair; some fields of barley had been cut.

The Medical Adviser attributes the Sandwich Islands, to the prevalence of wet weather, and the moist atmosphere acting upon their lungs.

Hostilities against the Algerines, have been suspended, by the interposition of the Porte, with the view to effect accommodation with Great Britain.

The Marquis of Hastings had arrived at Malta.

Mr. Stratford Canning was expected to leave England in a few days for St. Petersburgh.

In the neighborhood of Greenwich and Deptford, there had appeared within a few weeks a set of fanatics, assuming the name of Briamites, holding forth in the most public thoroughfares, and attracting multitudes of lookerson.

A London paper says—"a lady in high life is now pursued by no less than three Marquises."

A letter from Gibraltar notices the sailing of several bomb and mortar vessels, which had been lying there some time, for Algiers; from which circumstance it was inferred that an immediate attack would take place, the whole of the British vessels being then assembled there.

Commercial.—A Liverpool Courier of July 27, says business in general continues very flat, and prices of produce depressed. The demand for Cotton lessens and the sales making are at very low prices—fair Upland only fetch 8d. and good fair little more than 8¾.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Greeks.—The intelligence contained in papers, as well as that which reaches us by private channels, is highly favorable to the cause of the Greeks. The divisions among the Chiefs in the Morea, have been almost entirely healed, private feelings and interests being nobly suspended or stifled by the patriotic motive of uniting the defence of the country against the common enemy. From Cerigo it is asserted that a mutiny had broken out in the fleet of the Captain Pacha, and that the Turkish commander had been assassinated by his crew.

The Greek government having ratified the loan raised in this country, part of the money had been delivered at Missolonghi, and part at Hydra. This seasonable supply would invigorate the military operations, and have a beneficial effect on the spirits and comforts of the Greek troops.

Capt. Thornton, at Boston, who left Jamaica the 2d instant, states, that the pirates, who captured the Martha Jane, and brought in there, were to be tried in about a week. Capt. Fowler and crew were at Port Royal, as witnesses. One of the pirates had turned King's evidence; and it was reported that he had confessed having been 20 years a pirate, and had committed a number of murders.

A series of the Mexican Sun has been received at Philadelphia, containing the details of the capture and execution of Iturbide, as already published by us, with the additional fact, as stated by the Editor of the National Gazette that "the Mexican Congress had decreed a pension to his wife and family of eight thousand dollars per annum, but forbidden them to reside in the Republic."

This liberal act will meet the applause of every humane and enlightened mind.

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of the country.

The Baltimore Patriot, in remarking on the execution of *Iturbide*, observes: "He was in pursuit of a crown—his head—but, alas! he soon found he had no head for the crown."

Yorktown, Va.—Gen. La Fayette having accepted of an invitation to be present at the celebration, on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and his army, at Yorktown, great preparations are making throughout Virginia, and the adjoining districts of other States, to render the ceremonies more interesting, magnificent and splendid, than was ever before witnessed in our country.

There was a general illumination of the town of Newbern, on the 24th ult. in honor of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette in the United States.

Frederick Bates Esq. is elected Governor of Missouri.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A. GALLATIN, and the Whiskey Insurrection.

It is astonishing to what lengths the spirit of faction will oftentimes carry men who have placed themselves under its controul. We see a remarkable instance of its influence in the recent efforts of the Editors of the Raleigh Register, on the subject of the Whiskey insurrection. Ever since the minority caucus has offered *Albert Gallatin* to the American people, for the second highest office in their gift, public attention has been directed to his agency in the *insurrection*. History, and the records of the times, show that for some purpose, *he* was a very active agent in those transactions.

At the great meeting held at Parkenson's Ferry, composed of more than 200 delegates from six of the disaffected counties, he, *Albert Gallatin*, was appointed secretary. The character of this meeting may be judged, from the fact, that the following resolution was proposed to it, and received without reprobation.

"*Resolved*, that a standing committee be appointed, to consist of —— members from each county, to be denominated a committee of public safety, *whose duty it shall be to call forth the resources of the western country, to repel any hostile attempts that may be made against the citizens, or the body of the People.*" This resolution was boldly erecting the standard of *rebellion* against the state and the general governments; and was moving faster in the plan of insurrection, than the more prudent could desire. It was therefore parried by the management of Mr. Gallatin, and other leading men; and, without taking a vote on its adoption, was referred, with four other resolutions of the same character, to a committee of four persons, consisting of *Bradford*, *Harman Husbands*, *A. Gallatin*, and another person. *This* BRADFORD was one of the chief instigators of the insurrection, both before and after the meeting. *This* HARMAN HUSBANDS was the same man who, some years before, fled from North-Carolina, for the active part he took in stirring up the *Regulation*, which was put down by the battle of Allamance. *This* ALBERT GALLATIN, is the same man who is now held up by the caucus party for the Vice Presidency of the United States!! What became of this committee, or how the wily Gallatin managed to shift himself out of the scrape, when the troops of government marched into that part of the country, is not necessary here to state. He was too cunning not to leave a loop-hole of retreat. One thing is certain, we see Mr. Gallatin here associated with the *leaders* of the insurrection; we see him acting in their meetings, and appointed on their committees. The old proverb says, *you may judge a man by the company he keeps*. Let this apply to the aspiring foreigner.

These facts, standing thus glaringly against Mr. Gallatin, it behoves those who are offering him to the American people for one of the highest offices at their disposal, to remove, as much as possible, the obloquy and odium resting upon his character as an agent in the Whiskey Insurrection. They are aware of the necessity of this, and seem to spare no pains to accomplish it. Various palliations have been tried, but Mr. *Gales*, and his correspondent, have struck out a new plan: this is, to justify the *whiskey insurrection*, and point the severest censures at *General Washington* himself. Yes, fellow-citizens, the name and motives of our beloved Washington must be tarnished, in order to smooth over the character and conduct of *Albert Gallatin!!*

But in however trivial a light it may suit the friends of the caucus to represent the *whiskey insurrection*, it was otherwise considered by Washington, and the government. Witness his message to Congress on the occasion, published in the last Carolinian; witness the number of troops called out to suppress it, and the large sum of money required to defray the expenses of the expedition—namely, one and a half million of dollars; witness, also, the testimony of *Alexander Hamilton*, who was more active in suppressing the insurrection, and who knew perhaps, more concerning it, than any other person: in a printed letter of his, published shortly after that period, he says:

"It is a fact, which every body knows, that the laws of the Union, in the vital article of revenue, have been twice resisted in the same state, by combinations so extensive, and under circumstances so violent, as to have called for the employment of military force; once under the former president, (Washington) and once under the actual president; which together cost the United States nearly a million and a half of dollars."

"The late Governor Mifflin himself informed me, that, in the first case, insurrection had been organized down to the very liberties of Philadelphia; and that had not the government anticipated it, a general explosion would speedily have ensued."

In another part of the pamphlet, he remarks: "It is a disagreeable fact, forming a weighty argument in the question, that a large portion of the population of Pennsylvania is of a composition which peculiarly fits it *for the intrigues of factious men, who may desire to disturb, or overthrow the government.*"

The Vice-President of the United States, in the event of the death or removal of the President, becomes clothed with the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The office of Vice-President itself, is only second to that of the President, in honor and dignity. Will the people of America fill one of these offices with *Albert Gallatin*, who, by possibility, may also reach the other? Surely, the Vice-President of this great Republic, like Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion.

Even if Mr. Gallatin's name was not connected with the whiskey insurrection, he has no claim on the second office in the nation. Already has the American government, done a hundred-fold more for him than he ever did for the country. If our country is so poor in merit and talents, as not to be able to find a *native* citizen for Vice-President—if we *must* have a foreigner, let us take the Hero and the Patriot who, in the trying days of the Revolution, was found fighting by the side of Washington—who shed his blood, and spent his treasure, in the cause of American freedom—the brave and virtuous *La Fayette!*

TRUE AMERICAN.

NEW YORK.

General M'Clure, whose letter we republish today from the New-York Statesman, is considered as the leader of the Clay party in New-York, and as such, the determination with regard to himself, under no circumstances to unite with the caucus party, may be regarded as the determination of all the friends of Clay. The caucus party have all along dwelt upon this hope of effecting an union with the friends of Mr. Clay, as the sheet anchor of their safety. Deprived of this by the open and manly declaration of General M'Clure, they have no longer the means of carrying on their deceptions with the people; there is no other possible ground of hope that a majority of the Legislature will vote for caucus Electors.—*N. Journal.*

From the Franklin Gazette.

The inhabitants of Middlesex, New Jersey, had a meeting on the thirtieth of August, at which they resolved to support General Jackson for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President of the United States.

At Mount Holly, New Jersey, a meeting was held on the twenty eighth of August, at which a resolution was adopted to support General Jackson.

The friends of Adams, as well as those of Gen. Jackson, in New Jersey, support Mr. Calhoun for Vice President. He will there have an almost unanimous vote for that station. The scandalous abuse heaped upon that able republican statesman, by the radicals, only renders "assurance doubly sure" of his election to the Vice Presidency *by the people.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have, by arrivals at New-York and Baltimore, regular accounts to the 26th July. The papers furnished by these arrivals, contain very little interesting matter. From Greece the accounts are contradictory, the Greeks themselves representing their affairs as in the most prosperous condition, while accounts from other quarters speak of divisions and obstructions to the progress of freedom in that country. One fact will, however, dissipate all the foreboding of the enemies of Greece. Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, after military operatons should have commenced, the Turks had struck no blow. From this tardiness, we are satisfied, that, without foreign aid the Turks will never be able to reduce the Greeks again to slavery.

The accounts lately received furnish us with many particulars of the several wars in which the English are at this moment engaged against the Ashanteese, the Burmese, and the Algerines. Against the latter power, no other hostility had been manifested, than merely blockading her ports; but it is not expected that this state of uncertainty will long continue, as the squadron of bomb, mortar and rocket vessels intended to be engaged in the bombardment of Algiers, had all left Gibraltar for their place of destination. But it was rumored, that at the intercession of the Porte, a pacification would take place.

The war with the Ashantees continued; but as the English had retreated to Cape Coast Castle, no apprehensions were entertained of further mischief. The Ashantees had approached to within four miles of the castle.

The war in India promised to be of long duration, and from the determined character of the Burmese much trouble was anticipated. The English had met with a servere repulse in an attack upon one of the stockades, which was afterwards abandoned by the natives.

The affairs of France and Spain, and the continent generally, remained as per previous advices. England continued tranquil; but poor Ireland was still the theatre of distress and confusion. Would she were free, independent and happy.

Petersburg Republican.

The brig *America*, from Buenos Ayres, arrived in the Delaware, on the 28th ult. with the family of the late Hon. C. A. RODNEY on board.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1824.

GOLD.

We learn from a correspondent in Cabarrus county, and also verbally from other sources, that upwards of 2000 pennyweights of pure virgin gold, was found near Parker's ferry, in Montgomery county, on the 28th ult. One lump weighing 4lb. 11oz. was found by a small boy, about 10 feet below the surface o the earth. This, we believe, is the largest piece ever found in this state. It is perfectly pure, and almost as soft as lead. There are, we learn, more than one hundred men working at this mine—or, as those engaged in the business more appropriately term it, "*digging for gold*"—for nearly all of this precious metal that has yet been obtained, has been found in loose, sandy, loamy earth.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. White: On the 7th ult. the Sheriff of Davidson county had summoned a jury of freeholders, promiscuously taken, to meet at the house of —— in tha part of the county called the Jersey Settlement: After performing the duties assigned them, Mr. W. S. introduced the subject of the Presidential Election; when mortifying to relate, eleven of the jury were in favor of the People's Ticket, and Mr. S. alone for the caucus candidate!

N. B. The foregoing is a fair sample of the sentiments of the people in the south-western section of Davisson county. Though they differ, as did the jury, respecting their favorite man for the Presidency, yet they agree to support the People's Ticket in N. C. B. S.

TO THE EDITOR.

At a muster of Capt. Belvin's company of Riflemen, near Bradford Springs, Sumpter District, S. C. on the 4th instant, a vote was taken on the subject of the Presidential Election—Capt. Belvin, chairman; the whole number of votes taken was fifty-one, unanimously for Jackson: there were 52 persons present, but one refused to vote at all, and assigned as his reason, that he was then a Senator of our Legislature. It was then moved, that we should give Jackson three cheers, at which our senator huzza'd as loudly as any of the company. We will also remark, that there were three candidates present, one for Congress, and two for the state legislature, who expressed their opinions publicly in favor of Gen. Jackson. W. H. CAPERS, *Sec'ry.*

Mr. CRAWFORD at Home.

Not long since, we heard an old, honest Farmer, deliver himself in words like these: "I will not vote for Mr. —— because his neighbors are against him. I always think that when a man can't get the votes of his own neighbors, *who know him best*, that there is something wrong about him. If his neighbors can't trust him, why should I?" The only application we wish, at this time, to make of these home-truths, will be found in the following extract from the proceedings of a very large meeting held in Richmond county, Georgia. This meeting, in a very able address, sets forth in full length the objections they have against Mr. Crawford. The address concludes in the following words:

"We shall state one more fact to show the world further our reasons why we would not prefer Mr. CRAWFORD for our next President. Not wishing to descend into his little private meanderings, while formerly a citizen in this part of the country, we deem it worthy of remark, that in our neighboring county of Oglethorpe, where he was, in a manner, raised, and took his first start, *the county is unanimously opposed to him, with the exception of three or four families.*"

JACKSON IN INDIANA.

The Cincinnati "National Republican," says there is a moral certainty of Indiana giving her vote to *Andrew Jackson* for President. Allowing something for the enthusiasm of the editors, and there is still more reason for the friends of Jackson to calculate upon the support of that state, than we before had any idea of. We have hitherto been in the habit, though unwillingly, of conceding Indiana to Mr. Clay; but it appears, from recent events, that Jackson is most unquestionably the strongest: in support of this opinion, the reader is referred to what follows:

At the annual election in Washington, Davies county, in that state, a vote was taken on the Presidency—the result was, that

Jackson got	300
Clay,	150
Adams,	16

In the county of Knox, (same state) a register was opened, that all who chose might enter their names; and after some days, the names were counted, and appeared as follows:

For Jackson,	121
Clay,	72
Adams,	18
Crawford,	1

NEWS for the People of North-Carolina.

The National Intelligencer contains a statement of the votes Mr. Crawford is to receive for the Presidency—*North-Carolina is placed among them!*

The same paper tells us, on the authority "of one of the most intelligent gentlemen living in the most populous part of the state," that the *caucus ticket* will prevail in this state by a decided majority. He adds, that the new members of the Legislature, whose election is just over, are, almost to a man, in favor of Mr. Crawford: And by way of pressing this intelligence upon the public, the editors add, "*this information may be relied upon.*"

But this is not all: the *Raleigh Register* fully confirms the above intelligence: it says—"That Mr. Crawford will obtain the vote of North-Carolina, is now so apparent, that even the opposition presses negatively admit the fact." *We* have not seen any of these admissions; but no doubt the Register has *authority* for its assertion.

It is evident from all this, that the editors of these papers have very obligingly undertaken to save the people of North-Carolina from the trouble of disposing of their own votes. Whether the people will be so complacent as to make good the pledges of these gentlemen, is quite another question. There are many persons, however, so very incredulous, as to think they will not. As for ourselves, we *don't believe* the caucus ticket will receive a majority of votes in ten counties out of the sixty-three in the state.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.—This dread epidemic, still continued to alarm the citizens of Charleston, on the 8th inst. The Board of Health reported *one* new case on the 8th. inst. —*three* new cases on the 4th—*seven* on the 5th —*six* on the 6th—and *four* on the 7th.

"*Mischief, thou art on foot!!!*"

The redoubtable *Major* NOAH has had a desperate quarrel with some of the New-York *radicals*—has quitted the famous "Advocate" of the caucus in that city—and has written a pamphlet, in which he complains that the Crawfordites have treated him most shabbily; and swears, by the thunderbolts of Mars, that he will blow up the whole concern, if they don't make peace with him, upon *honorable* terms: he also threatens to start another paper. The Major promises to give a detailed history of the affair, in the Evening Post.

Georgia—At a review and inspection of the 11th reg't. of Georgia militia, at Appling, Columbia county, in that State, at which time and place an election for two justices of the Inferior Court of that county, took place—it was proposed and agreed to take the sense of the people on the Presidential question; and of the 3 or 400 citizens present, all except *four* (who were for Mr. Adams) voted for *Andrew Jackson* as President; and the whole were unanimous for Mr. Calhoun as Vice President. And this is in Mr. Crawford's own state, too!!

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

Ashe.—Elijah Calloway, senate. Alexander M'Millan, and Joshua Weaver, commons.

Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate. Frederick Foy, and Lewis T. Halloway, commons.

Mr. Clay.—It is thought that Mr. Clay will be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. The Louisville (Kentucky) Morning Post, one of the most zealous supporters of him in that State, remarks, that in the event of Mr. Clay's withdrawal, (which it thinks *extremely probable*) Gen. Jackson would obtain the vote of Kentucky. The "Public Advertiser," of the same place, says positively, that Gen. Jackson *will* get the vote of that State.

The "American Recorder," printed at Washington, in this state, has been transferred from Mr. M'Williams, the founder of the paper, to Mr. W. Hammond. Mr. Hammond, in a short address to the public, declares his preference for John Quincy Adams, as next President.

Col. John S. Ellis, of Raleigh, (and late of Newbern) has been appointed clerk to the Board of Commission and Arbitration under the convention of St. Petersburg, in place of Charles Manly, Esq. resigned.

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 9.

Cotton, 11 to 13½; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island; 80 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3¾; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 6.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 13 a 14 Whiskey 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 13 a 14; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 20 Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—A pretty large sale of old *Uplands* was made on Friday at 12½ cents, for the Liverpool market. One load of the new cotton received on Friday, has been sold at 14½ cents—bought for one of the Rhode-Island Factories.

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1t

MARRIED,

In Charlotte, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Thomas I. Johnson, M. D. late of Petersburg, Va. to Miss Sarah F. daughter of William Davidson, Esq. of Charlotte.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Wednesday, the 1st inst. 2 o'clock, A. M. after an illness of about seven months, with the palsy, Mr. Meshack Pinkston, sen. aged 68 years. The loss of the deceased was sincerely felt by his family, a numerous kindred, and a large circle of friends. He was a kind, indulgent, and affectionate husband and parent, and a moral and honest man. Those whom he has left to deplore the dispensations of an Almighty Providence, find some consolation in the belief, that the immortal part of that which is now inanimate dust, is in those regions of bliss where pain and sorrow are unknown, where joy and pleasure will forever reign, in blessed union with his redeeming Saviour.

Happy is the man that fears the Lord,
And follows his commands;
Who lends the poor without reward
Or gives with liberal hands.
As pity dwells within his breast,
To all the sons of need,
So God shall answer his request,
With blessings on his seed.
No evil tidings shall surprise
His well established mind:
His soul to God, his refuge, flies,
And leaves his fears behind.

COMMUNICATED.

In Mecklenburg county, in this state, on the 5th inst. Miss Mary B. Grier, daughter of Thomas Grier, Esq. of that county, in the 22d year of her age.

The deceased, apparently of a healthy and firm constitution, was attacked with a hemorrhage from the lungs, June, 1823. Having recovered partially from this attack, a pulmonary consumption succeeded in the autumn of the same year. Early in January, 1824, she was confined to bed; medical aid proved inefficient, and her constitution gradually sunk under the influence of an unyielding disease.

"*The memory of the just is blessed.*"

COMMUNICATED.

[We are obliged, from the crowded state of our columns this week, to defer till our next the pious and appropriate reflections accompanying the above obituary notice.]

In Williamston, Martin county, in this state, on the 1st inst. Gen. Slade, an eminent member of the bar.

I WILL pay an adequate reward to any person, who will apprehend and secure in jail, a negro girl named *Nancy*. She ran away from me some time in August, and is believed to be in company with a negro man named Billy, the property of James Hute, of this place. She is of ordinary size, apt to smile when spoken to, and is between 25 and 30 years of age.

SAMUEL LANDER.

Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824. 3t25

All Persons

INDEBTED to the subscriber, are respectfully, but earnestly, requested to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1824. '18

State of North-Carolina.

THE *Public Treasurer*, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter XI,) passed for the relief of the *Purchasers* of the Cherokee Lands heretofore sold under the authority of this state, as conferring a great and singular favor on that description of his fellow-citizens; and being anxiously desirous that they should avail themselves of the favor and indulgence of the state, thus generously and unexpectedly extended and proffered to them; and wishing, withal, to put from himself the painful necessity of performing the truly irksome and very unpleasant duties required of him by the said Act, in the event of the failure of the Purchasers, or any of them, to avail themselves of its generous and accommodating provisions; takes the liberty, as a friend who endeavored to aid and assist, to the utmost of his very limited abilities, in obtaining the passage of the Act above mentioned, to advise and entreat all concerned that they promptly and industriously make the necessary *preparation*, and come or send to Raleigh within the time fixed and limited by the law, and thus avail themselves of its kind and indulgent provisions. Should any Purchaser suffer the present opportunity to pass away unimproved, the Treasurer is fully persuaded that no application for other or further indulgence of the like kind will, at any time hereafter, prove successful, or be sustained.

The Legislature has already gone so far and done so much, in the law referred to, that few indeed can hope, or even wish it to do more.

The Public Treasurer may possibly be mistaken; but he certainly and truly does believe and consider all hope or expectation of future Legislative interference, or of further stay or indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forlorn.

Raleigh, September 1, 1824. 6t'29

☞ It will be borne in mind, that the 31st of October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the *time* to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

For Sale, the Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

THE subscriber offers for sale this much admired Stallion; which, if not sold previous to Tuesday of October Superior Court, will, on that day, be exposed to public auction. Terms made known on application.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Sept. 21, 1824. 4it27

Strayed away

FROM the subscriber, on the 15th of April last, two COLTS; one three years old Filly, light sorrel, with a large star in her forehead, fourteen hands high; one bay horse colt, one year old past. Any person who will give the subscriber information of the said colts, by writing to the post-office in Salisbury, or otherwise, shall be reasonably rewarded.

VALENTINE BIRD.

Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1824. 3it26

Declarations in Ejectment,

For sale at this Office.

THE MUSE.

CAUTION TO SINGLE LADIES.

BY T. O. FESSENDEN.

Ne'er wed with hopes of *managing a fool*,
Lest you be wounded by a blunt-edg'd tool.
United to a simpleton, you'll find
Folly is obstinate, as well as blind.
Some married men, but *so-so* as to sense,
Assume high airs to shew their consequence.
I've seen full many a stupid, lordly lout,
With scarcely wit enough to walk about,
Shew desperate valor in domestic war,
To prove he's not the fool he's taken for.
Since courage is indicative of merit,
His fire-side skirmishes display his spirit;
And china, crash'd beneath his churlish cane,
Evinces power as well as right of reign;
And thus makes plain, by dint of brutal force,
The poet *fibb'd*, who said "*a man's no horse.*"
Abroad he dares not treat the meanest man ill;
The tiger fawns and crouches like a spaniel!
Pockets all insults, sneaks away from strife;
At home, lets loose his fury on his wife!
The tyrant thus engrafted on the brute,
The product is most execrable fruit.

A JOKE VERSIFIED.

"Come, come," says John's father, "at your time of life,
There's no longer excuse for thus playing the rake:
It is time you should think boy of taking a wife;"
"Why, so it is, father; whose wife shall I take?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

Who that has seen a mother fondly bending over her infant babe, and gazing with the mixed feeling of love and tenderness on the image which it presents to her, that will withhold the tribute of respect? To see her in all the enthusiastic feelings of the heart clasp her offspring to her bosom—to view her lulling by the soft melody of her voice, the helpless innocent into balmy sleep, and to survey her as she watches the sleeping moments of her darling child, while with anxious solicitude she anticipates its every want, is a sigh, at which heroes and statesmen, philosophers and sages, may stand for a moment and gaze with delight.

Is there a feeling that actuates the human heart so powerful as that of maternal affection? Who but woman, lovely woman, can feel that tender sensation so strong? The father, indeed, may press his lovely infant to his manly heart; but does it throb with those feelings which irresistibly overcome the mother? Does his masculine form tremble with the same anxious solicitude for the welfare of his child? No, though ties of blood and nature inseparably connect them in the bonds of affection and love, still his insatiate bosom is incapable of the tender feelings of the mother; while she, alive to all the sensibilities of the soul in a paroxysm of love and delight trembles with the feelings of maternal affection.—What power but the Eternal, can separate the fond mother from the being she has given life to. No pathless desert or gloomy forest, nor trackless ocean, with all their unnumbered dangers, can deter her intrepid soul from seeking her offspring in the hour of trial.

Maternal affection is inherent in the nature of woman—it is planted within them—it is as lasting as the existence of human feeling; and while reason holds her seat, the feelings of a mother's heart will recognize, through the lapse of time, the child of her bosom.

AN ABSENT SON.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

FIRST BOOK OF KINGS.....CHAP. XXIII.

1. And it came to pass, in those days, that the people chose from among themselves certain wise men to rule over them; and the nation waxed strong, because the rulers had the fear of God before their eyes, and did that which was right.

2. Now there was a man whose name was William, a crafty man, and his desire was to rule over the people. And he called together those over whom he had authority, and false prophets, and the men of all nations, tongues and languages, and those whose hearts yearned after the loaves and fishes, and whose desires were fixed upon high places.

3. And he said unto them Make me your King and your requests shall be granted, even to the half of my kingdom.

4. Then they bowed their heads, and said, This will we do. Howbeit they deceived him; for they knew in their hearts that the people hated him for his subtlety.

5. But they said one to another, Though we know that William feareth not God, nor regardeth man, yet, as he keepeth the seal of the Treasury, and much gold and silver and places of profit are his, we will send out evil spirits and false prophets, to deceive the people and make them false promises; peradventure we may yet have him to rule over us.

6. And forasmuch as Joseph the printer holdeth the pen of a ready writer, and maketh a pretence of loving and revering our present ruler, he it is who shall be our scribe; for John the Impudent is a wine bibber, and we fear to trust him.

7. So they sent abroad into all the land, and distributed gold, yea, much fine gold among the scribes, and promised places of trust among all those who would bow the head to Baal.

8. But the people refused to hearken unto them, and cried out, Give us John, the Adamite: he is a good man and a just, and wheresoever he raiseth his pen, lo! his enemies fall before him.

9. Others again said, Nay, but we will have John "the Stripling;" for he groweth in favor with the people, and is an enemy to all craftiness. But, if he desireth to wait until he shall have arrived at man's estate, then, we will have no other than Andrew the Warrior.

10. Then there were a few who said, Ye have blinded us, in that way ye have told us that William the Crafty is the people's choice; but *Clay* has been put upon our eyes, and we now see.

11. And it came to pass, that a man whose name was Ninian began to preach to the rulers, the elders, and the scribes, touching things which had been done by William the Crafty.

12. And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake.

13. Then his enemies suborned men who said, He hath spoken lies, let us have him before us.

14. And the judges and the elders sent to him, and he submitted himself to them, and they brought him to the council.

15. And he was accused of plots and conspiracies, and of divers wicked acts.

16. But Ninian said, If I have spoken lies, bear witness against me; if not, who then is guilty?

17. And some there were who, before he was heard, cried out, We have found this man to be a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among the people, and a ringleader of the sect of the Calhounites; whom we, aforetime, would have judged according to our law. Hear him not.

18. But all the people cried with one voice, Hear him, hear him.

19. And after many days and much hearing of witnesses, the judges found that the man Ninian had spoken the truth; but they said, Forasmuch as it is not for man to search the hearts, and try the reins, we will not pronounce William guilty, or the man Ninian; but leave it to the synagogue.

20. Then the friends of William shouted aloud, He is innocent; for, doubtless, he did evil that good may come.

21. Now certain cunning men said one to another, Let us make a feast; and let it be upon the 4th day of the seventh month; the day when the nation was released from bondage; and let us cunningly devise thereby to honor William the Crafty.

22. And let us bid many to the feast; but let us give orders that the man Ninian come not among them; for, lo, he hath brought to light the iniquity of him whom we delight to honor.

23. But let us do this in secret; lest the people say we have done maliciously, and reward us accordingly.

24. And let us bid John the Adamite, John the Stripling, and John surnamed M'Lean, with all the great men of the land. And let us say unto the people, These also did condemn the man Ninian.

25. And when all things were ready, the cunning men were filled with sore dismay.

26. For, lo, John the Adamite, John the Stripling, and John surnamed M'Lean, did say unto them, We have discovered the evil of your hearts, and, inasmuch as the man Ninian is yet to be judged by the synagogue, we will not come unto the feast which ye have prepared, least ye say to the people, *These*, also, have condemned him.

27. Then were the cunning men greatly troubled, and said one to another, Let us entreat them, peradventure, by our much wearying, they will come.

28. So they entreated them, and said unto them, Ye have misconceived our meaning: We intended good and not harm.

29. Now these Johns were a stiff-necked people, as their fathers were before them, and they still refused to come up to the feast; and answered and said, What have we to do with you or your meaning? We have done that which was right in our own eyes.

30. Then Joseph the Scribe waxed wroth, and began to curse; and said to the cunning men, John the Adamite hath a devil; Russell is not, Floyd and Smyth are not; he hath taken away my birthright; and ye would he destroy also. And Joseph lifted up his voice and wept.

31. Then all the people began, with one accord, to make excuse; and there were none to come up to the feast which the cunning men had made.

32. And these said unto their servants, Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in all, even the maimed, the halt, and the blind. And the servants said, It is done, and yet there is room.

33. And the cunning men said, Go out into the highways and hedges, and to other Cities, and Towns, and compel them to come in, that the feast may be full.

34. And with great tribulation and vexation of spirit, they compelled about fifty souls.

35. Then they sent to the Captain of the Hosts, and said unto him, Let us have the pipe and the timbrel, and let thy servants pipe unto us while we eat, drink and make merry.

36. Now this Captain had done good, and not evil, to this people, all the time of his sojourn among them, and his servants had piped unto them for their feasts and their dances.

37. But he refused the music to the cunning men, because their designs were evil, And all the people said, He hath done justly.

38. Now, on the day of the feast, as they sat at meat, those who filled the high places, (for there were few of good report among them,) began to ask questions of Joseph the Scribe, saying, Is that Webster the Greek, who dippeth with us in the dish?

39. And Joseph said, Nay; for he hath returned to his own people; he who dippeth with you in the dish is Webster the cordwainer; yet, inasmuch as it will be for our advantage, we will publish his saying throughout all the land, peradventure the people, who are foolish, will think Webster the Greek was among us.

40. Then said another, Lo, there is one Philip a Jew. And Joseph said, Not so; for behold, he eatheth swine's flesh. But he is the kinsman of Mordecai the Jew, who hath sent him hither to spy out the nakedness of the land.

41. Then said the few of good report, Let us eat our morsel in silence.

42. So they ate, and they drank, but they did not make merry, for they knew that they had done wickedly in the sight of the people, and that the evil day was near at hand.

Here endeth the first lesson.

The Attorney and Physician.

As two of these gentlemen were sitting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulges in, viz: "Habeas corpus, fieri facias," &c.; and amongst others, asked what was meant by the words "Docking an entail." "Why, doctor," replied the attorney, "it is doing what you will not do with your patients; it is *suffering a recovery*."

A good Anecdote.—William Penn and Thomas Story, travelling together in Virginia, were caught in a shower of rain, and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco-house; the owner of which happening to be within it, accosted them with—"You have a great deal of impudence to trespass upon my premises; you enter without leave: Do you know who I am?" To which was answered 'No.' "Why then I would have you to know that I am a justice of the peace." To which Mr. Story replied—"*My friend here* MAKES *such things as thee: He is the Governor of Pennsylvania.*" The *great* man at once abated his haughtiness.

POLITENESS.

An officer in battle happened to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, and took off the head of a soldier who stood behind him: 'you see (says he) a man never loses by politeness.'

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. *Alexander E. Wilson*, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy Buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientifick education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.

3mt30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

Bank of South-Carolina.

WHEREAS, Counterfeit Notes of the denominations of $100 and of $10, purporting to have been issued by this Bank, have been discovered to be in circulation—of the former, during the last year, and of the latter, recently. The Bank, therefore, deem it advisable to caution the public against receiving any of its Bills, of those two denominations, and requests the holders of such to send them in, to be exchanged for other Bills. The Bank will not issue any more Bills of the said two denominations, until new plates can be procured.

THOMAS W. BACOT, *Cashier.*

June 6, 1823.

☞ The Public are further informed, that all the Bills of $100, and those of $10, which were called in by the above notice, are signed by the late President, *T. Jones*, since which the Bank has procured new plates of the denomination of $100; which Bills are signed by the present President, *Keating Simons*, and are now in circulation. No new bills of $10 have been issued. THO. W. BACOT,

Cashier of the Bank of South-Carolina.

Charleston, August 13, 1824.

N. B. The editors of papers in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, may render a service to the public, by inserting the above in their columns. 4it'25

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Savage & Kunsman, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for payment; and all those indebted to the same, will please to call and settle their accompts forthwith, to their agent, Walter J. Ramsay, in Salisbury, as it is indispensable that the business should be speedily closed.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE,
H. KUNSMAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824.

Clock and Watch making.

The above business, connected with the silversmithing, in all its various branches, will be carried on in the establishment formerly occupied by Savage & Kunsman; and every exertion, in reason, made to give satisfaction, by the public's humble servant,

JOHN Y. SAVAGE.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1824. 4it'25

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant favors as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelieces can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.

July 30, 1824. it'29

Notice.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Lincolnton—or so much thereof as will discharge the tax due thereon for the year 1822, and the contingent charges:

200 acres, lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson and others, the property of William Davidson, (not listed.)

46 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of Loville & Potter and others, the property of Azel Cross, or —— Rarack, (do. do.)

75 acres, lying on Naked creek, joining lands of William Coontz and others, the property of Uriah Davis, (do. do.)

34 acres, lying on the waters of the Catawba, joining lands of John Nuber and others, the property of (do. do.)

232 acres, lying on the waters of Maiden creek, joining lands of John Fulenwider, George Lutz and others, the property of Jarrett's Legatees, (do. do.)

198 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek, joining lands of John Little and others, the property of John Pringle's Legatees, (do. do.)

JNO. COULTER. *Sheriff.*

July 23, 1824. 8it'25

Negro Kellace.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the third day of the present month, a negro man by the name of *Kellace*, about twenty two or three years of age, nearly six feet high, inclined to be yellow, with long legs and arms, and otherwise slender made, and stoops forward when walking; he has a scar on the side of the instep, occasioned by the cut of an axe, has one or more knots just below the shoulder blade, speaks short and not plain. Also, was taken about the time he ran away, out of my house, about four hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty-two or three dollars in silver, thirty odd dollars of the silver in change, and the balance in bills, a one hundred dollar bill on the State Bank of North-Carolina, another hundred dollar bill on the Bank of Darien, or the State Bank of Georgia, and the other fifty in small bills. Also, taken at the same time, a number of papers and notes to the amount of upwards of thirteen hundred dollars, and bills of sale and titles to land.

One hundred dollars will be given for the recovery of the above papers and money, or in proportion for what is got, and *twenty dollars* for the said negro, if secured in any jail so that I get him, or if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. Any communication on the above subject directed to Longmires' Store, Edgefield District, South-Carolina, will be thankfully received. EDWARD HARRISON.

August 18, 1824. 3t25

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.

Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824: Henry Stoner and his wife Barbary Stoner, John Waller and his wife Eve, Elizabeth Earnhardt, and Adam Loposser, *versus* Conrad Kihor, Mary Ribelin, Mary Smither, Henry Earnhart, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, the heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd.: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Conrad Kihor, Mary Ribelin, Mary Smither, Henry Earnhardt, George Bullen and Peggy his wife, heirs at law of Christian Kihor, dec'd. do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear, at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken, pro confesso, as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. 6it'24

Copy from the minutes.

Test: GEORGE LOCKE, c. m. e.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June term, 1824. Andrew Bowman, vs. Robert Tinsley: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant comes forward before the 2nd Monday of September next, and replevy and plead, that judgment will be entered, pro confesso, and property levied upon will be condemned to the plaintiff's recovery.

By order, MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'25

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, May term, 1824; James Clark, vs. James D. Walker: Original attachment, levied in the hands of John M'Quay. It appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered [illegible] three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in August next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mit'24

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.